

U.S. ACCEPTS MEXICO MEDIATION

Peace Offer Made by Envoys of Brazil, Chile and Argentine Republic

ELIMINATE HUERTA

PRESIDENT TELLS ENVOYS THEIR SERVICES IN BRINGING ABOUT PEACE WILL BE WELCOME.

WAR PLANS TO GO ON

WILSON AND SECRETARY BRYAN WARN THAT HUERTA'S ACTS BREAK OFF ALL NEGOTIATIONS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 27.—With reports pouring in of anti-American demonstrations all over Mexico, including one stating several Americans were killed in Mexico City, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan Saturday accepted a proffer of "good offices" by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the Latin-America "A. B. C. alliance," to bring about peace in Mexico.

Conferences were held by the representatives of these countries and other South and Central American nations to draft a plan of mediation.

While it is not known just what form their proposals will take, it is understood the elimination of Huerta and ultimate restoration of normal conditions in Mexico will be demanded by Washington.

Text of Mediation Notes.

The text of the offer made by the Brazilian ambassador and the ministers from Argentina and Chile, and the reply of the American government, was transmitted by Secretary Bryan in person to the three diplomats, as follows:

"The government of the United States is deeply sensible of the friendliness, the good feeling and the genuine concern for the peace and welfare of America manifested in the joint note just received from your excellency tendering the good offices of your government to effect if possible a settlement of the present difficulty between the government of the United States and those who now claim to represent our sister republic of Mexico.

"Conscious of the purpose with which the proffer is made, this government does not feel at liberty to decline it. Its own chief interest is in the peace of America, the cordial intercourse of her republic, and their people, and the happiness and prosperity which can spring only out of frank, mutual understandings and the friendship which is created by common purpose. The generous offer of your government is therefore accepted.

"This government hopes most earnestly that you may find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory, and, therefore, permanent settlement. If you should find them willing, this government will be glad to take up with you for discussion in the frankest and most conciliatory spirit any proposals that may be authoritatively formulated, and will hope that they may prove feasible and prophetic of a new day of mutual co-operation and confidence in America.

May Have to Fight.

"This government feels bound in candor to say that its diplomatic relations with Mexico being for the present severed, it is not possible for it to make sure of an uninterrupted opportunity to carry out the plan of intermediation which you propose. It is, of course, possible that some act of aggression on the part of those who control the military forces of Mexico might oblige the United States to act to the upsetting of the hopes of immediate peace, but this does not justify us in hesitating to accept your generous suggestion.

"We shall hope for the best results within a brief time, enough to relieve our anxiety lest most ill-considered hostile demonstrations should interrupt negotiations and disappoint our hopes of peace."

The text of the offer made by the three countries was:

"Mr. Secretary of State:

"With the purpose of subserving the interest of peace and civilization in all our continent and with the earnest desire to prevent any further bloodshed to the prejudice of the cordiality and union which have always surrounded the relations of the governments and the people of America, we the plenipotentiaries of Brazil, Argentina and Chile,

Consul Held Prisoner; Flags Burned.

Washington, April 27.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were greatly incensed upon receiving a dispatch from Consul General Philip C. Hanna at Monterey, Mex., announcing that he had been subjected to insults and indignities by Mexican federal officers there and kept prisoner in the government palace from April 22 until the town two days later. The consul reported that mobs led by Federal officials tore down all the American flags in the city, trampled upon them and burned them up in the streets.

Chile, duly authorized hereto, have the honor to tender your excellency's government our good offices for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico.

"This offer puts in due form the suggestions which we have had occasion to refer heretofore on this subject to the secretary to whom we renew the assurances of our highest and most distinguished consideration.

"D. DA GANA.
"R. S. NAON.
"EDUARDO SUAREZ MUJICA."

As soon as the American acceptance was received, notice was served on the Spanish ambassador, acting charge d'affaires for Mexico, for various Latin-American governments and General Carranza, the rebel leader in Mexico.

The three South American envoys who proposed the intermediation to the United States laid before their conferees the notes that had passed between them and the American government.

The Costa Rica envoy, Joaquin Calvo, ranking minister of the diplomatic corps, and Dr. Alberto Membrano, minister from Honduras, joined the three South American plenipotentiaries while they were conferring on their plans for mediation.

Ignacio Calderon, minister of Bolivia; Federico Alfonso Pezet, minister of Peru; Euzbio Morales, minister from Panama, and Manuel de la Vega-Caldron, charge d'affaires of Cuba, joined the conferees later.

The Navy Department received word that the American consulate at Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, had been stoned by a mob. Other anti-American demonstrations occurred there.

Reports from other points, including Tampico, indicate similar demonstrations.

Americans Put Off Train.

Consul Canada at Vera Cruz sent reports of anti-American demonstrations and general unrest in Mexico City. He heard that 125 Americans were put off a train at Pachuca by the train crew but that another train had gone out from Mexico City to assist them in continuing their journey to Vera Cruz.

Secretary Garrison announced he had issued no orders for any further troop movements and that army officers were to use their own discretion in protecting international bridges on the border.

The Navy Department dispatched vessels up and down the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico to take away American consuls and refugees generally.

Between 3,000 and 3,500 refugees already have been protected or are en route to the United States.

The strongest possible representations will be made to Huerta that any violation of the rules of civilized warfare through which American men, women and children suffer, not only will provoke just reprobation of the world, but provoke retaliatory measures of the sternest description from the United States.

Definite instructions from Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, to all American non-combatants to leave Vera Cruz by the steamer Mexico were posted at the consulate and other conspicuous places.

War Plans Continue.

Senators and representatives declined to be quoted about the new phase of the situation, but those who discussed it believed it was right for the United States to accept good offices, though not agreeing in advance to any cessation of its preparations for emergencies.

Some officials expressed the view also that even though armed intervention on an extensive scale became necessary, the United States would have completed its records for a settlement of the Mexican difficulty through peaceful means.

Colquitt Asks for Help.

Governor Colquitt of Texas telegraphed Representative Garner that if the War Department would stand the expense of defense of the Mexican border by the Texas National Guard he would be glad to put the entire guard on duty there.

Huerta Accepts Mediation Plan.

Washington, April 27.—Spanish Ambassador Riano announced late Sunday night that he had received private advice from Mexico City stating that General Huerta had accepted the offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico.

Cut Vera Cruz-Mexico City Cable.

Washington, April 27.—The cable between Vera Cruz and Mexico City has been cut about seven miles beyond the American lines. One of Admiral Fletcher's men sent to repair it was prevented by Mexican soldiers. This information came to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Fletcher.

Admiral Fletcher's dispatch also stated that alarming reports as to conditions in Mexico City and resentment against Americans there was brought by refugees who arrived in Vera Cruz.

U.S. ARMY AT VERACRUZ AMMONS ASKS TROOPS

TROOPS SUGGEST SAILORS IN OCCUPATION OF CITY.

European Pressure and Villa's Refusal to Aid Him in War Cause Dictator to Drop Defiance.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

EPITOME OF MEXICAN SITUATION.

April 27.—Spanish ambassador, representing Mexico at Washington, says Huerta accepts mediation plan. It is announced in Berlin that Germany, England and France have advised Provisional President Huerta through their ministers in Mexico City to accept the demands of the United States.

Secretary Bryan announced that all arrangements had been completed to permit all Americans in Mexico City to leave there. Seven hundred American men and women are to go, comprising the last remnants of the American colony. Washington satisfied most Americans in Mexico now out of danger.

Villa credited with saying he would prevent war with United States at any cost. Will arrest General Carranza if latter makes move to upset these plans.

Five thousand Mexican refugees at Fort Bliss ordered moved from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Winago, N. M.

Fifth Brigade (transports) ranch, Vera Cruz, General Fustun in supreme command on land of 10,000 soldiers and marines.

April 25.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge at Mexico City, was handed his passport by General Huerta, and Señor Don Angel Aguirre, Mexican ambassador at Washington, was recalled.

Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet, officially reported to the Navy Department the arrival at Vera Cruz of his flagship the Arkansas, along with the battleships Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

April 23.—General Carranza, supreme chief of the rebels in Mexico, addressed a letter to President Wilson, protesting against the occupation of Vera Cruz, demanding recognition of his government and threatening to unite the entire Mexican people in war against the United States.

Second battle at Vera Cruz between reinforced American marines and Mexican sharpshooters results in killing of eight more Americans and seriously wounding thirty. Mexican losses are placed at nearly 300 dead and many wounded.

April 24.—Mexicans in City of Mexico trample American flag, smash windows at American Club and insult guests.

General Fustun and 3,500 troops of reinforced Fifth Brigade sailed from Galveston for Vera Cruz.

General Villa of Constitutionalists evinces friendship for U. S. and government hopes friction will be avoided.

Refugee train with O'Shaughnessy and other Americans, Beltona, Germans and Spaniards, reaches Vera Cruz, while the flight of others was halted from Mexican capital.

Border points all being strongly fortified and rumors of army invasion are current.

Senate passes volunteer army bill which makes militia a part of the regular army in time of war. Measure signed by President.

April 25.—U. S. accepts peace offer made by envoys of Brazil, Chile and Argentine Republic.

Washington, April 28.—Increasing boldness of rebels in Mexico City, pressure by all the great powers of the world and realization that he cannot look to the fighting followers of Villa for assistance, have broken the defiant spirit of Huerta.

His formal acceptance of the South American alliance's offer of mediation was received here simultaneously with the announcement that the American army under General Fustun had reached Vera Cruz and that General Villa was in conference with General Carranza at Chihuahua, determined to force Carranza into neutrality or break with him.

The United States troops reached Vera Cruz and will relieve the blue-jackets, who have been on shore duty since the port was seized last Tuesday.

War preparations are going ahead, and to these troops will be added others who sail from Galveston today. This latter detachment will consist mostly of artillery, and when it arrives practically an entire regiment of artillery, equipped with more than 150 pieces, will be at Vera Cruz.

A more friendly attitude displayed in the Mexican capital towards foreigners was in a measure explained when it was learned from refugees reaching Vera Cruz that rebel supporters in Mexico City had taken steps to change public opinion. They circulated handbills calling upon the people to protect Americans and denouncing Huerta as the cause of the landing of the American naval forces at Vera Cruz and also as the author of false and inflammatory statements published in Mexico City.

Strikers Capture McNally Mine.

Walsenburg, Colo., April 28.—Two hundred strikers Monday afternoon attacked and captured the McNally mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company near here. The sheriff says seven mine guards have been killed in the battle, a woman was shot through the arm and a man named Peet was shot through the leg. One mine guard who was killed is said to be Jesse Russell. The woman shot through the arm is Maggie Gregory, a cousin of Superintendent Thomas Davis of the McNally mine. The boarding house and bunkhouse were burned and the tippie and shafthouse reported dynamited.

Santa Fé Bridge Destroyed.

Pueblo.—The Atchafalaya, Topoka & Santa Fé bridge across the Arkansas river at a point between Forber and this city was burned after the abutments had been dynamited. The troops ordered to Florence and Canon City by General Chase, and which he commanded in person, were supposed to be routed over this road. At the last minute the routing was changed, as the troops went over the Denver & Rio Grande.

COLORADO LEGISLATURE TO CON- VENE MONDAY, MAY 4.

Governor Asks the Legislature to Provide for Payment of Troops on Duty in Strike District.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver, April 27.—Governor Elias M. Ammons Saturday night telegraphed formal request to President Wilson to send federal troops into the Colorado coal strike zone. Immediately following this act the state's chief executive called a special session of the Legislature to convene May 4.

Ammons' Message to Wilson.

"Denver, Colo., April 25, 1914.—His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

"Conditions in this state compel me to request of you that federal troops be sent immediately into the state of Colorado, for the following reasons:

"Since September 28, 1913, there has been a general strike of coal miners throughout the major portion of the state of Colorado. The situation in the southern part of the state in



Governor E. M. Ammons.

the Trinidad district became so critical because of disorder beyond the ability of the local authorities to control that on October 26, 1913, the state militia was called into service and sent into the field.

"The district which was particularly affected with disorder was approximately eighty miles in length and the situation demanded all the militia that it was possible to secure under the conditions here in Colorado.

"About one month ago, the trouble having apparently abated, the troops were gradually withdrawn until only a small number remained in the troubled district. Thereupon the condition immediately became greatly aggravated, a vast amount of property, amounting to millions of dollars was destroyed, many lives were lost and we were compelled to return immediately as many militia as was possible.

"Armed men in open defiance of law are congregating from various portions of the state in the affected district.

"There are probably 3,000 men, armed, in open insurrection. I have available 650 militiamen, without ability to increase materially this number.

"The situation has passed beyond the ability of the state to control it. This domestic violence is the result of an industrial controversy between interstate organizations with headquarters outside the state of Colorado.

"I, therefore, urgently request that you send forthwith to Ludlow, Colorado, and to such other portions of the state as the commanding officer may deem necessary, not less than one battalion of infantry and one troop of cavalry.

"The Legislature of this state cannot be convened in time to meet this emergency, and I, therefore, have the honor to make this request as governor of the state, pursuant to Section 4, Article IV, of the Constitution of the United States.

"ELIAS M. AMMONS,
"Governor of Colorado."

Governor Ammons' decision to appeal for federal help was made late in the afternoon, after the committee of women representing the mass meeting of women which was held throughout the day in the chamber of the House of Representatives, had called upon him several times. About the middle of the afternoon the governor went into conference with Colonel Alfred C. Sharp and Major W. P. Stone of the United States Army. Following his conference with them he announced his intention and telegraphed President Wilson.

"The purposes for which the Legislature is to assemble are:

"First—To provide for paying, either by the issuance of bonds, special tax levy or otherwise, the expenses which have been or shall be incurred in restoring and preserving peace and good order and in suppressing insurrection with the aid of the National Guard of Colorado during the coal miners' strike of 1913-1914, and to pay all expenses of the state incident thereto.

"Second—To enact a law submitting to the people of the state an amendment to the constitution to empower the Legislature to enact laws for arbitration in all labor disputes and to provide for the enforcement of the decisions of the arbitration board.

"Third—To enact a law establishing a state constabulary or state peace officers and defining their powers and duties.

"Fourth—To enact a law or laws authorizing the governor and other officers in time of internal disorder to close saloons and otherwise to regulate or prohibit the sale, gift, purchase and use of intoxicating liquors in any specified district, where, in his judgment, it is necessary for the public good so to do.

"Fifth—To enact a law or laws authorizing the governor in times of internal disorder, to regulate or prohibit the sale, gift and purchase of firearms and ammunition and the carrying thereof except by authorized persons.

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"Fifth—To enact a law or laws authorizing the governor in times of internal disorder, to regulate or prohibit the sale, gift and purchase of firearms and ammunition and the carrying thereof except by authorized persons.

"Sixth—To appropriate the sums necessary to defray the expenses of the extra session hereby called.

"Whereas, in the judgment of the governor of the state of Colorado, the present is one of the extraordinary occasions required in the constitution of the state for the calling of special sessions of the General Assembly.

"Now, therefore, I, Elias M. Ammons, governor of the state of Colorado, do by this proclamation convene the Nineteenth General Assembly of said state and hereby summon the members thereof to meet in special session at the capitol in the city of Denver and the state of Colorado, on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon."

Protest Against Ludlow Massacre.

Denver.—Five thousand men and women stood before the State Capitol Sunday in a rain storm and raised their voices in protest against the Ludlow Massacre.

Wilson Appeals to Rockefeller.

Washington, April 27.—President Wilson has made a personal appeal to John D. Rockefeller to bring about a settlement of the Colorado coal strike and end the violence, which has cost a score of lives and large property loss. The financier, who owns a large part of the mines affected by the strike, in response to a telegram from the President, declared he had turned over his interests in Colorado to his son John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whom he would ask to co-operate with Chairman Foster of the House committee on mines and mining.

Strikers Held for Assault.

Boulder.—Jack Knill of the Lafayette union was arrested on a charge of being one of those who attacked and badly injured Pete Ankle, Charles Jacoby and Ed Wharburton, strikebreakers employed at the Simpson mine. The fight occurred in front of the home of Mrs. Weyman of Lafayette and was witnessed, according to tele strikebreakers, by Night Marshal John Donald, who had previously searched them for weapons.

To Investigate Cause of Ludlow War.

Denver.—Maj. E. L. Boughton, Capt. W. C. Danks and Philip Van Cise of the Colorado National Guard, were appointed a committee to investigate the cause of the Ludlow massacre. General Chase has ordered a written report from every officer who took part in the fight. The committee will have access to all reports.

Fire Damages Limon High School.

Limon.—A loss of \$7,000 was caused by fire in the Limon high school. The building was worth \$25,000.

U. S. Flag Hoisted in Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz.—The American flag was hoisted with appropriate ceremonies over the headquarters of Rear Admiral Fletcher. It was the first formal raising of the flag.

Mexican Prisoners Transported.

Washington.—Orders were issued by the War Department transferring the 6,000 Mexican prisoners, of whom 1,900 are women and children, held at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Tex., to Fort Winago, New Mex.

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WILSON ORDERS U. S. SOLDIERS INTO COLORADO

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE DECIDES U. S. MUST STOP COLORADO TROUBLE.

JOHN D. JR., REFUSES AID

PRESIDENT GETS MESSAGE FROM FOSTER IN REGARD TO INTERVIEW WITH MINE OWNER.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 28.—President Wilson this afternoon announced his decision to send Federal troops to Colorado, to restore peace in the strike zone, where a state of virtual war exists.

The President's decision came after a long conference with members of his Cabinet and Colorado congressmen.

It is believed that the troops will be sent from Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, or from barracks in the state of Washington.

At Fort Russell there are troops of the Twelfth cavalry which can be rushed to Colorado before night.

The troops in the state of Washington are the Fourteenth infantry. There are detachments at Vancouver barracks and Spokane. If they should be chosen for the strike duty they could not reach Denver before Thursday.

Washington, April 28.—U. S. troops probably will be sent to the strike region in Colorado today to restore order.

This became known last night, following a conference between the President, Secretary of War Garrison and Senator Thomas, at which a telegram announcing that John D. Rockefeller, owner of most of the mines involved in the trouble, had refused mediation, was read.

Representative Foster of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on mines, was sent to New York by President Wilson to urge Rockefeller to order arbitration of the dispute between himself and the miners. Representative Foster in a telegram to the President last night stated that Rockefeller would not agree to mediate in the trouble by directing his managers to agree to arbitrate.

The President received a long telegram from Foster before the latter left New York, relating in detail his failure to win Rockefeller's aid in a settlement of the conditions in Colorado.

It is understood that General Crowder, who was called into the conference at the White House, advised the President that he was entirely within his rights in ordering federal troops into a state, the governor of which had made an appeal for aid to restore order.

The President is extremely reluctant to interfere in the internal affairs of Colorado. He believes Colorado should set its own house in order without involving the Washington government in the housecleaning. Then, he is said to doubt the political wisdom of throwing troops into the disturbed region to restore order, because of the criticism that is certain to arise in certain quarters that the administration is using the military power to crush labor and to fight the battles of capital and the corporations.

The prolonged conference between the President, Secretary Garrison and Senator Thomas ended without definite action. It is expected, however, that the President will order out the troops today.

There was tense feeling here all day while the President awaited a report from Representative Foster of Illinois, whom he sent to New York to interview John D. Rockefeller.

M. CAILLAUX RE-ELECTED.

Resigned Finance Portfolio After the Calmette Shooting.

Paris.—The Socialists and Royalists appear to have made decided gains in the elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies. The Caillaux Radicals failed to muster their expected strength, but M. Caillaux, who resigned the finance portfolio after the Calmette shooting, was re-elected. Among the successful candidates were M. Briand, Barthou, Deschanel and Viviani.

Although 350 deputies were definitely chosen, the country will have to await the result of the 231 second ballots on May 10 before it can tell whether the present government will obtain a majority.

\$60,000 Block Destroyed by Fire.

Rigby, Ida.—An entire block was wiped out by fire here, the loss amounting to \$60,000.

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